



This table lists the major differences that exist between Church Schools that are categorised either VA (Voluntary Aided) or VC (Voluntary Controlled); these categories refer back to the 1944 Education Act.

	<b>Voluntary Aided</b>	<b>Voluntary Controlled</b>
<b>Buildings</b>	Owned by trustees: Trust deed determines basis on which school is run. Capital building work is responsibility of governors (supported by DfES grant up to 90% of approved expenditure). Playing fields provided by LA.	Owned by trustees. Trust deed determines how school shall be run where law does not make this clear. All building works funded from LA.
<b>Staff (a) Teaching</b>	Employed by governors, paid by LA. Governors may seek evidence of Christian commitment from applicants for teaching posts.	Appointed by governors, employed and paid by LA. Governors bound by LA appointing policies. Governors may satisfy themselves that a candidate for post of headteacher is suitable to support and develop ethos of the school.
<b>Staff (b) Support</b>	Employed either by governors or contractors. If employed by governors they are paid by LA.	Employed either by LA or contractors. LA employees usually appointed by governors.
<b>Worship</b>	Reflects Anglican tradition and can include worship in the parish church.	Reflects Anglican tradition and can include worship in the parish church.
<b>R.E.</b>	Governors determine a syllabus that reflects the Anglican traditions. May use a diocesan syllabus where this exists. National Society produced guidance re following an LA syllabus based on National RE Framework with additions set out in their 'Excellence and Distinctiveness' report.	School must follow the LA syllabus unless the parents request a denominational one. Foundation governors have rights in the appointment of staff (called reserved teachers) to teach denominational RE.
<b>Membership of Governing body</b>	Church (foundation) governors have a majority of two over all other governors. Parish priest is usually ex officio a member of the governing body. All governors combine to elect the Chair. A proportion of foundation governors must also be parents.	Church (foundation) governors are in a minority. The parish priest is usually ex officio a member of the governing body. All governors combine to elect the Chair.

<b>Funding</b>	LA LMS formula. Governors' costs for building work from locally raised funds, PCCs, local trusts and, usually, trusts administered by the dioceses.	LA LMS formula.
<b>Admissions</b>	Governors determine the policy and make the decisions. They must consult the Diocese, the LA and all other schools in the area if making changes. Policy must adhere to statutory Admissions Code.	The LA is responsible for admissions, but consults the governing body each year.
<b>Inspection</b>	OFSTED inspectors look at most issues. SIAMS inspectors inspect RE, worship and school ethos.	OFSTED inspectors look at general issues and RE. SIAMS inspectors inspect worship and may report on ethos.
<b>Advice</b>	LA Chief Education Officer has certain rights to attend governor meetings to give advice. Diocesan Directors of Education have parallel rights.	LA has certain rights to attend governor meetings to give advice. Governors may give similar rights to the diocesan director of education.